THE DAILY JOURNAL MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1891. WASHINGTON OFFICE -513 Fourteenth st. Telephone Calls,

Business Office......238 | Editorial Rooms.....242 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. Daily, per week, by carrier.

Reduced Rates to Clubs. Subscribe with any of our numerous agents, or send subscriptions to the JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight page paper BONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen page paper a two-cent postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be ac companied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, \$6 Boulevard NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel. PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster

CHICAGO-Palmer House CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deoring, northwest corner

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbit

THE drift of things in Washington indicates that under the Crisp regime Benjamin Franklin Shively is a greater statesman than Mr. Bynum.

THE reform Democratic House begins the work of reform by each of a halfdozen factions shouting charges that all the others sold votes for places and places for votes.

Ir is the hope of the Republicans that the Democratic party will be reorganized on the basis of the New York Sun, which means the extermination of the mugwamps, Clevelandites and freetraders.

"HAVING embalmed that insect in the liquid amber of my remarks. I will proceed," was the observation which Mr. Reed made regarding an inconsequential interruption of Mr. Springer, who is announced to be in danger of being the Democratic leader of the House.

Ir is stated upon the alleged authority of Senator Carlisle that Mr. Cleveland does not regard himself as a presidential candidate, and believes that some other man should be nominated. If this statement is true Mr. Cleveland reads aright the result of the speakership fight.

THE Augusta Chronicle, though Democratic paper, heartily commends the reciprocity achievements of the administration. "Reciprocity," it says, "has not been in effect long enough to judge of its full benefits to our foreign trade, but it is safe to say it will be a means of extending the markets for the products of the United States and cheapening the price of many necessaries of life to the people."

THE chatter of the mugwump and a few Democratic organs about Mr. Elkins is worn-out slanders. Mr. Elkins never had a personal interest in star routes, as the trials of these cases and the investigation of Congress proved. Intelligent newspapers of Democratic tendency, like the New York Advertiser, declare that Mr. Elkins will make an efficient Secretary. He is, like the late Secretary Proctor, a man of affairs, and will carry forward the work which he began and prosecuted with such excellent results,

ONE of these days the Bourbons who are directing the Democratic party on the basis of making war upon the protective tariff, and that the farmers of the West are to be won over by assailing industries in which they are interested as consumers, will learn that a great many very vigorous manufactures are springing up in all parts of the West, in the maintenance of which they are interested. The protest of Nebraska against free binding twine is one reminder, and others will not be want-

THAT organ of political holiness, the Springfield Republican, sneers because the religious newspapers approve of President Harrison and his administration. Few religious periodicals assume such saintliness as the Republican professes, but it may be worth while to remari: that aside from the moral gratification that a President must feel over the approval of a church paper he has the satisfaction of knowing that its support is of much more value politically than that of any mugwump organ can

possibly be. FOREIGN dispatches state that work on the Capitan Prat is being hurried forward with a view, it is thought, of bringing her into use in the event of hostilities between the United States and Chili. It is not unlikely that Chili is preparing for the possibility of war, just as the United States is, but that does not strengthen the possibility of war. Nations often make such preparations on very remote contingencies. The Capitan Prat, which is now being built for Chili in France, will be a very formidable vessel, more so than any we now have ready. If hostilities become inevitable it might be a good stroke of policy on our part to enter upon them promptly, thus depriving Chili of the use of the Capitan Prat, as the French government would not permit the vessel to be delivered while hostilities

THE State of Tennessee has just borrowed \$200,000 to meet accruing interest on State bonds and current expenses caused by the recent convict troubles. The transportation and maintenance of State troops called out to suppress the difficulty cost \$13,000; the extra session of the Legislature called to devise a remedy for the convict leased labor system, and which accomplished nothing, cost \$25,000; the recapture of con-

lasted.

\$20,000 out of the State Treasury, and next year will take twice as much. All these expenses are due directly or indirectly to Democratic incompetence and mismanagement, yet a majority of the people of Tennessee either have not sense enough to see it or else they have not spirit enough to declare their independence.

HARRISON OR BLAINE?

The Fort Wayne Gazette, commenting on the appointment of Mr. Elkins as

Secretary of War, says: If the public is in any degree convinced that, owing to the appointment of Mr. Elkins, or for other reasons, Mr. Blaine will not be a willing candidate, we shall soon see evidence of the fact in the springing up of other cardidates. It is, of course, possible, but it is by no means certain, that President Harrison could be nominated if Mr. Blaine was known to be out of the

This seems to imply that, so far as the Gazette is concerned, the Blaine movement is simply an anti-Harrison movement, and that some of the present shouters for Blaine are really for any body-to-beat-Harrison. We do not believe that this truly represents the position of a majority of the real friends of Blaine in this State, but that it is the position of some who are posing as his friends there is no doubt.

The Journal has sincere respect and entire good feeling towards those Republicans who frankly avow their preference for Mr. Blaine without otherwise attacking or antagonizing President Harrison. Their right of personal choice to this extent is not to be questioned for a moment, nor does it affect their loyalty to the party or the present administration. The Republican party is hig enough to contain the friends of both Harrison and Blaine, and as long as the relations between the President and Secretary continue frank and friendly, there is no reason why the relations between their respective friends should be otherwise-provided, always, that they act in good faith and are not impelled by sinister and ulterior motives. But it is not good faith to pretend to be for Mr. Blaine from motives of personal admiration for him when in reality the ruling motive is hostility to the present administration, and when, instead of being for Blaine, one is secretly for anybody-to-beat-Harrison. We do not believe there is a Republican in the United States who would denounce such a position as that more severely than would Mr. Blaine. He would regard such a use of his name as equally insulting to himself and to President Harrison. He is the last man living to allow his magnetic name and personal popularity to be used as a cover for making war on a Republican administration.

We do not think there are many Republicans in this State who believe that "it is by no means certain that President Harrison could be nominated if Mr. Blaine was known to be out of the field." This reveals the position and the wishes of a few of those who have been masquerading as friends of Mr. Blaine, while in reality they are for anybody-to-beat-Harrison; but we are confident the number of these is small. They can be counted by the dozen, while genuine Blaine men, who have no hostility to Harrison, can be counted by thusands. This class of Blaine men will support Harrison cordially if he is renominated. The other kind are implacables. They are to be found in all parties and all administrations.

The Journal has reason to believe that it is the opinion of ninety-nine out of every hundred Republican voters in Indiana that with Mr. Blaine out of the field there would not be a particle of doubt about the renomination of President Harrison. Ninety-nine out of every hundred of the Blaine Republicans are so because he is their honest preference and first choice, and not from hostility to Harrison. With Mr. Blaine out of the field they would be for Harrison, just as a great majority of the Harrison men would be for Blaine if the President were out of the field. In other words, the nomination lies between these two, and with either one out of the field there would be no doubt of the nomination of the other. A few implacables on one side could no more prevent the nomination of Harrison with Blaine out of the field than a few persons fayoring anybody-to-beat-Blaine could prevent his nomination with Harrison out of the field. Other candidates than these two may "spring up," but they will not spring far enough to get before the nominating convention. The candidate will be either Harrison or Blaine.

THAT VERY CRISP LETTER.

The report comes through Democratic

sources that the letter which Speaker Crisp wrote to Mr. Mills offering him the second place on the ways and means committee, of which he has been chairman, has caused much bitter feeling on the part of Mr. Mills's friends. There is every reason why it should, since, under the circumstances, a more vigorous slap in the face could not have been administered than is the Crisp letter to Mr. Mills. Never was a man notified that he had been deposed from the first place to the second in a more cold-blooded and really brutal manner. Speaker Crisp has no little reputation for courtesy and tact. If the letter to Mr. Mills is a sample, new rules for the exhibition of that quality have been promulgated in Washington. On the other hand, the reply of Mr. Mills is so dignified as to insure him the public sympathy in this controversy. No doubt Mr. Mills and his associates treated Speaker Crisp with much harshness during the struggle over the office, as the dispatches of Mills's advocates bear witness, but, the fight being over, the victor should have been magnanimous. The Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal says that nine-tenths of the Democrats in the House believe that Mr. Mills should have been made chairman of the ways and means committee, and that fifty of those who voted for Mr. Crisp in the caucus did so in the belief that Mr. Mills would be put at the head of that committee, which would make him leader of the House. The Washington opinion

mittee, and on this subject the correspondent of the Courier-Journal says:

It is now conceded that Mr. Springer will head the ways and means committee, though he has never served on that con mittee, and why he of all others should be selected for the place over such old and exerienced men as Mills, Bynum, Wilson, McMillin and the Breckinridges is causing a wonderful amount of speculation. Some go so far as to boldly assert that Springer was pledged the position if he would keep the five men in line for himself in the contest for Speaker and vote for Crisp. This seems to be the general opinion, for Mr. Crisp has felt the pulse of the House since his election, and he knows that eight out of ten on the Democratic side are opposed to Springer, and that the Republicans of the House, as a unit, favor him as the leader. They expect to have a rich time if Springer is selected.

All reports are to the effect that the rivalry and bitterness growing out of the struggle over the speakership have been intensified rather than modified since the success of Speaker Crisp, and that this treatment of Mr. Mills and the preferment of Springer over Mills, the Breckinridges, Wilson of West Virginia, and others will create a breach which cannot be healed during the ses-

PRESTON B. PLUMB.

Senator Plumb's death will shock as large a number of people as could the death of any Senator under similar circumstances. He has been a man of vigorous health ever since he has been in public life. To Kansas his loss will be well-nigh irreparable. He was essentially a Western man, and a Western man of the Kansas type. He had the fullest faith in the possibilities of the new State, and he was a Senator of and for Kansas. He never forgot one of its interests, and he never wearied of serving its people. The humblest citizen never wrote him a letter without receiving a prompt answer. This devotion the people of Kansas fully appreciated. He was a strong man in Kansas with the people-stronger than his party. The last time he was elected to Senate not a vote was recorded against him. Those Democrats who could not vote for him sat silent when their names were called. He always kept in touch with his constituents by taking a part in every campaign and speaking in every section of the State. The people liked the man and his manner. They knew him as one of them, while political leaders recognized him as the practical head of the party. To his good sense can be attributed the decline of the political Alliance movement in Kansas. His policy was to win back by reason and conciliation, and his success proved that it was the wise policy. He saw the rise of the political Alliance before many others, and that fact explains some of his votes in the last Congress. In the Senate he had a powerful influence upon all legislation affecting the West, as well as upon general affairs, as his positions on committees indicate. Fortunately, Kansas is rich in Republicans of capacity and experience, so that the task of Governor Humphrey will be rather to select one from a large number well qualified than to find one who is fit for

THE Kennebec Journal, published at Augusta, the home of Mr. Blaine, has an editorial headed "The Republican Party Greater than Any of its Members." The article deprecates the organization of Republican clubs in the interest of individual candidates or on any other basis except that of advancing the interests of the Republican party. It says: We believe, and we feel that we represent the Republican sentiment of this city in the belief, that the organization of a Republican club should not be the work of a half dozen men, but should be the deliberate act of the party. It should be formed in a mass convention of the Republicans of the city, after public and ample notice to the members of the party to participate in that organization. There is nothing to be gained by star-chamber methods. Such proceedings only tend to injure the party. We do not believe that any organization that represents, or should represent, the whole party ought to be prostituted to the personal interests of any individual candidate. The Republican party is greater than any of its members. Its interests are of vastly more importance than the political

fortunes of any man in its ranks. That is good doctrine for Indiana as well as for Maine. We heartily concur in the idea that Republican clubs should not be formed in the interest of any person's candidacy, and that "there is nothing to be gained by star-chamber meth-

THE News says that by his rulings in the Dudley case Judge Woods "stultified himself." It its issue of Sept. 22, 1890, inst after the publication of Judge Woods's letter to the public, the News, referring to the same matter, said:

The charge [meaning Judge Woods's original instruction to the jury] was that advising bribery was a crime, and then when the meshes were catching the criminal, there came "but you must prove the advice was acted upon." Judge Harlan inderses this view as good law, though at first he did not, and Judge Woods shows incontestably that he held this view from the

Who is stultified? Certainly not Judge Woods, whose adherence to one view is conceded, and that view indorsed by Justice Harlan. The evening Democratic organ has stultified itself as usual by trying to be on both sides of

THE Atlanta Constitution publishes an interview with Colonel Livingston, the Alliance representative in Congress from Georgia, in which, replying to a question "how about silver legislation?"

The bill for free coinage of silver will go though the House like a flash. It will also, believe, pass the Senate, and I doubt not that President Harrison will sign it. The country demands relief, and the Republican President and Senate will not shoulder the responsibility of defeating such a

The Colonel expresses himself with the confidence of a new hand at the business. It will be a much colder day than any he has experienced yet in Washington when President Harrison signs a bill for free silver coinage.

Some Tammany organs seem to think that it is a dreadful thing if Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, watched the proceedings in the Tammany naturalization courts as an alleged agent of Commissioner Davenport. The Commissioner denies that the Senator was presented as a subordinate of his.

MISS KITTIE WILKINS, of Idaho, is described as "a tall and stately blonde with victs cost \$12,000, while the law pensioning ex-confederate soldiers has taken | Chairman of the ways and means com
seribed as "a tall and stately blonde with |
But her application was refused by the latwhich manufactures optical instruments, |
but her application was refused by the latwhich manufactures optical instruments, |
but her application was refused by the latwhich manufactures optical instruments, |
but her application was refused by the latwhich manufactures optical instruments, |
but her application was refused by the latwhich manufactures optical instruments, |
but her application was refused by the latwhich manufactures optical instruments, |
but her application was refused by the latwhich manufactures optical instruments, |
but her application was refused by the latwhich manufactures optical instruments, |
but her application was refused by the latwhich manufactures optical instruments, |
but her application was refused by the latwill probably place an order for Kokomoing ex-confederate soldiers has taken |
but her application was refused by the latwhich manufactures optical instruments, |
but her application was refused by the latwhich manufactures optical instruments, |
but her application was refused by the latwhich manufactures optical instruments, |
but her application was refused by the latwhich manufactures optical instruments, |
but her application was refused by the latwill probably place an order for Kokomoing ex-confederate soldiers has taken |
but her application was refused by the latwhich manufactures optical instruments, |
but her application was refused by the latwhich manufactures optical instruments, |
but her application was refused by the latwill probably place an order for Kokomowill probably place and order for kokomowill probably place and order for kokomowill probably place and order for kokomowill pr

might not distinguish her from many other ladies, but her occupation does. She enjoys the distinction of being the only woman in the United States whose sole occupation is horse-dealing, and it is said that what she does not know about a horse is not worth knowing. Her father and two brothers own a very large ranch in southwestern Idaho, and she does the buying and selling. This year they have 2,500 head of horses and 1,500 cattle. In a published interview Miss Kittle says: "I have been engaged in the business with father and two brothers six years. They attend to the work and business on the ranch, while I am chiefly engaged in the shipment and sale of both cattle and horses, though I haven't one bit of use for cattle. have been referred to as the 'Cattle Queen,' regardless of my great distaste for cattle. I go out to the round-up every spring and fall, and enjoy myself ever so much. It is a fascinating business, and grows upon you." Miss Kittie is well educated and has traveled considerably. The general manager of the Union stock-yards stables at St. Louis, where she has been lately, says: "I have been engaged in horse-dealing for many years, and have met with stock-dealers from every quarter of the Union, but I have never met one to surpass Miss Wilkins in judgment and management of horses. Her skill is truly

A CORRESPONDENT Writing from Statesville, N. C., tells something about a curious industry which exists there. This is the collection, cure and shipment of native roots and herps to be used in the manufacture of drugs and medicines. Statesville is in one of the mountain districts of western North Carolina, where the conditions of soil and climate are favorable to the production of a great variety of horbs. The trade in these is quite large, the ultimate market being found in New York. The gathering of the roots and herbs gives pleasant employment to a large number of persons, who dispose of them to peddlers, who in turn sell them at Statesville, from whence they are shipped to New York. One firm in Statesville does a business in this line amounting to \$1,500,000 a year. The business of this firm, however, extends into two or three other States besides North Carolina. The correspondent says: The following extracts from the firm's orderbook for January will convey a good idea of the volume of its transactions, each order being from a single firm: "Fifty thousand pounds of mandrake root, 15,000 pounds of black cohosh root, 12,000 pounds of wild-cherry bark, 24,000 pounds of sassafras bark, 6,000 pounds of birch bark, 8,000 pounds of red clover blossoms, 12,000 pounds of pennyroyal leaves, 9,000 pounds of catnip leaves, 8,000 pounds of stramonium leaves, 8,000 pounds of witch-hazel leaves, 8,000 pounds of yellow dock, 6,500 ounds of queen's-delight root, 3,000 pounds of

Most of the orders come from manufacturing chemists and proprietors of patent medicines, both in this country and in Eu-

> BUBBLES IN THE AIR. Nothing in It for the P. B. The pocket-book just now may say, "This is indeed my hollow day."

Mrs. Figg-You didn't know your Aunt Jan from a side of sole leather! That is a preti expression, indeed! Laura-But don't you think it fits auntle's com

Altogether Different. "It turns out that the supposed robbery of th Gonnup Bank was no robberg after all."

plexion pretty well, mamma, dear!

"It was a mere business transaction. Th eashier stood in with the robbers."

Too True. Though "peace on earth, good will to men," Is Christmas' feature most commanding, Yet, don't you know,

Where there's mistletoe, There's surely a miss under-standing!

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. MRS. A. T. STEWART spent \$500 per pair for lace curtains, and the residence of Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, boasts curtains that cost \$200 a yard.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS has bought the church edifice in which he once worshiped. and to which he is much attached, in order to help the congregation pay off its indebtedness.

SIR CHARLES DILKE seems to have lived down the terrible scandal that drove him from public life a few years ago, and it is possible that he will be returned to Parliament from Forest Dean without any serious

WILLIAM MORRIS, the English poet, who is deemed a probable successor to Lord Tennyson in the laureateship, is the manager of a factory for wall-paper, has a profitable bric-a-brac shop, and owns several shares in a successful magazine. THE women's committee of the Columbian

exposition, in gathering statistics, has found that Filipa Inunnis Parestrelle was the first wife of Columbus, and Beatrice Enriques was his second wife. Beatrice was the mother of Fernande Columbus, who, in time, became his father's biographer.

WHILE Alexander Pope, the Boston artist, was making a life-study of a tiger at the winter quarters of a menagerie, at Bridgeport, on Saturday last, the beast, thrusting a paw through the bars of its cage, seized him by the shoulder, and, but for the timely arrival of the keepers, might have inflicted serious injuries. As it was, his coat was torn from his back.

Nor a little opposition has been manifested throughout the South to the scheme of pensioning the widow of Jefferson Davis. The Vicksburg Post, for instance, voices the sentiment of an influential section when it says that it would not only breed sectionalism, but also that the services of Mr. Davis to the Confederacy were considerably less than those of certain other Southern leaders.

DR. EDWARD EVERETT HALE'S grandfather, "Priest Hale," as he was called, is yet remembered by some of the older residents of Hampton, Mass., and they tell of the derision to which his suit of small clothes subjected him. A pack of small boys in the streets would sometimes tuck their trousers above their knees and march about town or into shallow streams, proclaiming, "I'm Priest Hale! I'm old Priest

WHILE in Kissingen, last summer, Prince Bismarck said that he had only one argent wish, and that was to have a proper inscription on his gravestone. A few days ago Mat Beuer, of Berlin, sent the Prince seventy different inscriptions, in the hope that the ex-Chancellor might find one to please him. Bismarck, however, was not flattered by the attention, and answered rather curtly that he had read the various inscriptions, but was happy to say that he needed none of them at present.

COLONEL NORTH, the South American nitrate Cresus, was not always so wel aupplied with funds as he is nowadays, and an old acquaintance of his says that there was a time when he was very niggardly about his expenditures. That was in the days when he was a clever Irish lad, working in a Bradford mill. Luck came to him when his employer sent him to Peru to put up some boilers. While on this trip he accidentally ran across the rich guano and nitrate beds that formed the basis of his great wealth.

FRAU DR. EMILY KEMPIN has made fresh attempt to secure a license to lecture on international law in the University of Zurich. The faculty of jurisprudence consented, provided that the senate of the university should ratify the arrangement.

chin denoting firmness." That description | as these of three years ago, when a similar proposal was acted upon. The objection was not personal to Dr. Kempin, but was made to the admission of women as academ-

ical teachers. EMPEROR WILHELM doesn't like to have newspaper men on the imperial trains, and the other day he had one put off in a dense forest, just to punish him. The journalist gallantly waved his handkerchief to the Emperor, who said, as he sped by: "Poor fellow! he must be hungry. We should have given him at least a dinner before we thus parted company."

Above our heads the joy-bells ring, Without the happy children sing, And all God's creatures hail the morn On which the holy Christ was born! -John G. Whittier.

CHILIANS WERE ONCE OUR FRIENDS.

in Time of Rebellion They Admired the Great Republic and Rejoiced in Its Success.

At the annual dinner of the Indiana Com-

mandery of the Loyal Legion, given at

Terre Haute on the evening of the 17th,

among the distinguished guests present was Col. Thomas H. Nelson. Upon the conclusion of the regular programme Commander Wallace called upon Colonel Netson for a speech, ostensibly with a view to settling the question whether that gentleman or Hon. R. W. Thompson, also a guest, was the older. Colonel Nelson, however, was disposed to fight shy of that question, and turned his attention to a consideration of the momentous issues involved in the late war. After pointing out in terse, yet eloquent, words the fact that much more was involved in that struggle than the mere preservation of the Union. and that the hopes of the world for constitutional government by the people were dependent upon the issue of the war, he turned to speak of the deep interest manifested in the result by the minor republics of the Western hemisphere. Colonel Nelson was at that time the minister representing our government at the capital of Chili, and had abundant opportunities to observe the feeling of the Chilians. He declared there were nowhere to be found with the Union cause than the Chilian people and government. As evidence of this he mentioned the fact that while most of the governments of Europe were almost openly hostile to the United States, Chili manifested her friendship for us, and her coofidence in the ultimate triumph of the Union arms by acknowledging and paying a large claim held by us against her, dating back to the year 1819, with interest to the date of payment. At the same time the people of Chili contributed, through him [Colonel Nelson], to the Sanitary Commission, for the use o our sick and wounded soldiers, more mone than was sent for a like purpose through all the other legations of the United States combined. Colonel Nelson then continued substantially as follows: In those days communication between Chili and the United States was by steamer

to Aspinwall, thence by rail across the isthmus to Panama, and thence by steamer down the west coast of Valparaiso. The service was semi-monthly, and I can hardly overstate the interest shown by the peo ple of Chili in the news brought at these long intervals from this country. In the spring of 1865 great events had occurred and greater events were expected to follow. The arrival of the next steamer was awaited with the deepest anxiety. The day on which the steamer was due arrived at last, and we awaited with eager interest dispatches from Valparaiso. As the hours passed and no news came our anxiety increased. But the steamer had been de layed by some unknown cause; night came, the hope of hearing anything before the morrow had to be abandoned, and we retired to rest. Soon after midnight, however, I was awakened from sleep by burst of music. A band in front of the legation was playing "Hail, Columbia." As quickly as possible I made my way to the balcony. The first person I recognized in the street was the venerable President of the republic, the man who had been the minister of Chili to the United States when Henry Clay was Secretary of State. As I appeared upon the balcony he shouted to me, "Richmond has fallen! Lee has surrendered! The war is over!" And the music again struck up, mingling its notes with the giad shouts of the people.

When I arose in the morning I found that, to attest the universal joy, a feast day had been proclaimed. All business was suspended and the day was given up to rejoicing over the victory of the Union arms. During the day a procession numbering over twenty thousand people marched through the streets, passing by the United States legation, where the stars and stripes were stretched across the street. At the head of the rode the President cession the republic, followed by his Cabinet, both branches of the national legislature, the judges of the courts, and all of the muni cipal and civic bodies of Santiago. And after that all the bands of the city, numbering more than a hundred, were massed on the plaza, where they played "The Star-spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia" and their own glorious national hymn. In this manner the government and people of Chili testified their friendship for the United States and their joy at her victory | Philadelppia Press. that you were fighting her battles as well

as your own. 'I know," continued the Colonel, "that there is considerable feeling against the Chilians on the part of a great many of our people, and that recent accounts from that country indicate a change of sentiment there. But from what I personally know of them I am convinced that these ebullitions of temper do not represent the real feeling of the people of Chili, and that the hostile sentiments aroused by the persistent efforts of interested foreigners will, in time, give way to a reawakened feeling of friendship and fraternity, which will restore the old-time cordial relations between our country and theirs."

THE ELECTION OF CRISP.

A Cleveland Organ Think It a Triumph of the Hill-Tammany Element. Harrer's Weekly.

The situation disclosed by the caucus confirms the view that there is a vital difference of spirit and purpose in the Democratic party which greatly obscures its prospects of success. The bourbon reactionary spirit, which instinctively dislikes Mr. Cleveland and the young leaders of a new Democracy, is still very powerful. The old Democracy is enough for the old leaders, and the new leaders may find their task harder than they supposed. The result of the first sharp contest of the majority in the Democratic House shows indisputably that those who supposed the result in New York to show the certainty of Mr Cleveland's nomination were profoundly mistaken. Even those who thought with the Weekly that the general result of the election left him the most probable candidate of his party, are probably disposed to revise their views after the result of the emocratic cancas.

It is confessedly agreat triumph of the Hillammany power in the Democratic party, and none who in the late election aided in strengthening and confirming that power can complain of the first logical result of their efforts. It has seemed to us at least premature to accept the Democratic party. which like all parties inherits traditions and a c rtain tendency and character, as an effective general agency of political reform and progress. Practically, indeed, politics usually offer merely an alternative, and it is too early to determine the actual alternative of next year. But by the significance nwisely imposed upon the contest in the Democratic cancus at Washington, the representatives of the party have repudiated the views of Mr. Cleveland upon the ourrency and civil-service reform, which largely involve honest government, while the Speaker's declaration for tariff reform omes from a candidate who was supported by what are called protection Democrats.

Kokomo Glass. Kokemo Gazette-Tribune.

A gentleman was here from Minneapolis the other day who had learned of the superb quality of glass made at our plateglass factory and wanted some of it to make up into telescope lenses. He pronounced the article equal to that made purposely for telescopes, and his tirm, UNSEASONED STATESMEN.

Some of the Humor of the Congressional Directory Furnished by New Members.

The infusion into the present Congress of some unique and accidental elements, or, as ex-Speaker Reed put it, the "shuffling into the deck of a good many dences and trays," has resulted in the injection of some remarkable biographical matter into the Congressional Directory of the Fifty-second Congress. The longest senatorial biography is that of Senator Palmer, of Illinois. He is an old man, has done many things, and has been many years a statesman out of a job, during which period be has been at work to get into an office, and finally succeeded by the votes of the F. M.

B. A. of the Illinois House. The longest biography in the House department is that of Lucas M. Miller, of Oshkosh, Wis. It appeares that it is the merest accident that Mr. Miller is in Congress. He claims to be the son of a Greek chieftain who was slain by a Turk at the time of the revolution in Greece, and, his mother dying soon after, he was presented to Colonel Miller, an American in the Greek army, by a woman who claimed to have found him in a deserted house after a battle. Then follows a biography of this Colonel Miller, who adopted him. He came to Wisconsin years ago. While he was in Vermont, he was nominated for Congress whithout his knowledge and consent. Indeed, he goes on to say that, if he had been at home, he would not have accepted the honor. Miller is sixty-seven years of age, and was nominated by a convention which did not count on his decline.

Thomas J. Gray. of Santa Rosa, Cal., was elected as a Democrat and American, the inference being that some Democrats are not Americans.

Now and then a member refers to his family affairs. Mr. Bullock, of Florida, observes that he has a family of thirteen children. Mr. Clover, of Kansas, declares that he was married on April fools' day and has seven children. Mr. Thomas Stackhouse, of South Carolina, has devoted the time since the reconstruction of that State "in cultivating his farm and educating his

John Grant Otis, of Kansas, has been for years "an uncompromising Greenbacker and advocate of a new monetary system John Davis, another of the Kansas curiosities, declares that he is an editor and "has become widely known as an able and fearless writer on economic subjects." In this new Kansas galaxy is "Jerry Simpson," plain Jerry, not Jeremiah. He is a native of Canada, became a sailor on the "unsalted seas," and followed that business successfully for twenty-one years, then drifted to Kansas, where he is a farmer. He was a little while in the Union army. and was elected by a union of the Alliance and Democracy. Mr. Baker, of Kansas, tried law at first, but finally became a farmer. Senator Peffer studied law at odd hours while in the army, which would indicate that he was not at the front. In 1853 he "opened" a farm in Indiana, but showed a lack of judgment, when, in 1859, he left St. Joseph, Ind., for Missouri.

While quite a number of the reform members masquerade in the Directory as farmers or declare that they were brought up on farms, Mr. Beeman, of Mississippi, makes a significant distinction when he declares that "he was brought up on the farm and has spent much of his life in active participation in agricultural pur-

Mr. Harter, of Ohio, who hails from the same city as does Senator Sherman, and was born in the city where Major McKinley now lives, declares that "he is a member of the Cobden Club, London; of the Reform Club, New York; of the Democratic Club, of the city of New York,"-a significant trinity, and "has used his voice and pen in the interest of tariff reform for many years." Mr. Harter, in other words, is an out-and-out free-trader.

John Benjamin Long, a new member from Texas, confesses that "his education is ordinary." probably because he has spent his life in Texas. He next states that he 'has held no political position of any import," but "made the canvass for the nomination and secured it over some of the most prominent and best men in the State." After the nomination he "had no expressed Opposition." He is "a ruling elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church," but, while he is connected with the Alliance and all farmers' associations, he asserts that he "has always been a Democrat." Byron Gray Stout, of Michigan, left the Republican party in 1862 to run for Governor against Austin Blair, and has been a candidate for the Senate against Conger,

sixty, turns up an accident in the national Herman W. Snow, who was born in Indiana, but hails from Illinois as a Demoerat, declares that he "is a good Latin, Greek and French scholar," which be seems to think will indicate that he is more than

Ferry and Palmer, and now, at the age of

the average Sucker Democrat. These are samples of the unusual things which the unusual men in the present Congress have put into their biographies. If this sort of thing should continue the Congressional Directory, now only useful as a reference book, will become a curiosity of current literature.

THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY. The Leaders Decide that It Is Expedient to

Change the Party Attitude,

Few things in politics could be more amusing than the present attitude of the Democratic party as presented in Congress. After making a struggle for four years with an educational campaign against the protection system, it sets aside the congressional leader in that movement, and along with him practically the late idol of the party who inspired it, and from all over the country comes a demand for a change

in the Democratic policy. In the last presidential campaign there was no division in the party on the tariff question. All went into the contest under the leadership of Cleveland with the destructive Mills bill for a platform. Even the Democrats of Pennsylvania, who, up to the date of Cleveland's message of 1887. had been permitted to have some little regard for the material interests of their State, were driven into line and compelled to take their places side by side with the Democrats of Texas and Arkansas, who are openly and always for free trade. The conversions were so sudden and headlong as to show what was well enough known before, that the party is not one of princi-

ples, but of pretexts. The Cleveland-Mills platform was repudiated by the country in the presidential election. Now the combination itself has been repudiated substantially by its own party, not only in the organization of the House, but in the policy which it is proposed to follow in the matter of tariff legislation. This is not because there has been a change in the Democratic heart; it is not because the party itself has abandoned its free-trade purposes. It is because some of the Democratic leaders a little more skillful in manipulation have concluded that it will not do to put Grover Cleveland forward again as the presidential candidate, and make the campaign openly and fairly on the issue raised in the Mills tariff bill of 1888.

The Democratic jugglers are now taking their turn in the direction of party affairs, and as they have produced a Speaker not too aggressive on the tariff question, so they intend to cheat and mislead the publie by their legislation on the subject during the present session and finally produce a candidate for President chiefly known for what he has not said on the tariff issue, and upon a platform which can be interpreted one way in Texas and another way in Pennsylvania. There can be no other meaning in the recent manœuvres in Washington, and it is fully betrayed by the refusal of Mr. Mills to have anything to do with the leadership, because he knows that his policy is to be put under cover until after the presidential election is over.

This was the subterfuge played in 1884, before Cleveland's tariff views were understood, and when the platform was so pliable as to be acceptable to the Watterson free-traders and the Randall protection-1sts. it was Randall alone, however, who was permitted to give interpretation to that platform in the doubtful States of the North. He did it at the invitation of Cleveland, and he was sincere in believing that he had the honest support and approval of Cleveland in all that he asserted. It was that effort which made it possible for Cleveland to be elected, but he had betrayed his protection supporters when his administration was little more than one-

is to be put down, and the majority in the House is not to be permitted to formulate a rounded tariff policy upon which it can go to the country as it did in 1888. It is clearly to be a policy of cowardice and sub-terfuge, such as could not be followed under the leadership of Cleveland and Mills.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Earnest and Honest Republicans Will Prepare to Support the Party Nominee.

Philadelphia Press. Nobody knows whether Mr. Blaine will be a candidate or not, but about every body has reached the conclusion that both President Harrison and Secretary Blaine will not be presented to the convention for nomination. It is also very generally accepted that one or the other will be the candidate of the party in the great contest of next year.

This is clearly the sentiment of an overwhelming majority of the Republicans of the country. All want to win the election and those who know the President and Secretary of State have no difficulty in understanding that neither has any personal ambition which he will permit to stand in the way of entire party harmony and Republican success. It matters less to either of them what the name of the candidate may be than it does that the present administration shall have a Republican successor and that the policy and purposes of the Republican party shall continue in the ascendant. This is the feeling that unquestionably animates every sincere Republican.

There can be no issue between Blaine and Harrison, and no one who desires the success of the party will attempt to raise one, Trading politicians may seek to conjure with the great name of Blaine as a means of advancing their own personal interests and to affront the President, but it cannot prove successful. Earnest Republicans will not be used in such a conspiracy to create a difference between the triends of the two leaders. If Mr. Blaine will accept a nomination he will get it without opposition, not on account but in spite of the support of those who have for fifteen years steadily opposed him. If Mr. Blains should not be a candidate it is very plain that his real friends will cordially favor President Harrison's nomination.

It is well known that Mr. Harrison would not have been a candidate in the convention of 1888 had Mr. Blaine's name been before that body by authority. At that time, with a desire that there should be no conflicts detrimental to the party interests. Mr. Harrison sent word to his friends that when Mr. Blaine's name came before the convention his own must be withdrawn; hat he recognized Mr. Blaine's superio claim and desired that his friends should give it recognition. The relations which these two Republican statesmen have since maintained, the cordiality with which they have united in carrying forward broad public measures to the exaltation of the party they represent, confirm the conclusion that

the attitude of 1888 still exists. There is no danger of the disturbance of these personal relations. They should serve to influence the followers of the President and the Secretary of State to prevent selfish and trading politicians from raising a controverey in the ranks which may prove an injury to one or the other of them, and which, if permitted, can only make more difficult and hazardous the campaign following the nomination. Nothing need be, nothing should be, withheld from the peo ple. Republicans who are earnest in their desire for Republican success will not only do nothing to cause disturbance between the friends of Blaine and Harrison, but they will resent every effort to do so made by those who have no use for the party but to serve personal ends.

AFRAID OF THE TARIFF.

Democratic Tactics Show that the Party Hopes to Win by Another Course of Lying.

Philadelphia Press. The Democrats in Congress are approachng the question of "tariff reform" with fear and trembling. The Tammany tiger seems to regard it in the nature of a trap which is

to be carefully avoided. The change in the attitude of the party on this question from what it was a year ago is really comical. Then there was loud complaint because the newly-elected House of Representatives would have to wait a year before it could pass a genuine "tariffreform" bill. There was not a single straightout Democratic newspaper in the country that was not then advocating such legisla-tion. If the newly-elected House had assembled last December such a bill would

have gone through with a rush. But now what a change. The Democratic leader in the last House has been "turned down" for no other reason than that he still holds to the same views as his party professed a year ago. It seems to be taken for granted that the new ways and means committee will be made up to suppress tariff legislation. Mr. Springer, of Illinois, who evidently expects to be chairman of the committee, is daily giving out interviews to the effect that it would be impolitic and useless to pass a general tariff bill at this session. Senator Gorman has said that no bill would be

has said the same thing. Why this great change? It is a practical confession that the campaign of 1890 was won on false pretenses. The people have discovered the truth. The shameful and unprecedented lying by Democratic newspapers and stump-speakers on the subject of prices has, like chickens, come home to roost. The wily old leaders like Gorman and Hill want to avoid the tariff. They prefer to appeal to the people on a cheeseparing record for economy. They know only too well that the Mckinley tariff act becomes stronger before the people the more it is discussed. They have nothing to

passed, and his side partner, Governor Hill,

It is certainly one of the most remarkable exhibitions of self-confessed lying that any political party has ever made. No tariff bill will be reported to the House for the reason that the Democrate are afraid to go on record. The people are for protection. Gorman and Hill realize the fact; hence Mills and his free-trade followers are to be suppressed until after the presidential election. Duplicity is to take the place of downright lying. But the people cannot

twice be fooled by the same men. The Madness of Mills.

Philadelphia North American. The American people are disappointed in Roger Q. Mills. A majority of them have always disagreed with his political opinions, and have regarded him as a good deal of a blatherskite and quack, but they thought he was more of a man than to sulk as he is doing over a competitor's success. A feeling of soreness at first was natural and excusable, but Mr. Mill ought to have got over it by this time. Instead of that, he seems to be growing more and more angry, and while he has retained sufficient good sense to hold on to his seat in the House, he has made a public bid for the vacant Texas senatorship. He doesn't deserve to get it. A man in public life who can't or won't stand up and take the racket when a racket comes his way, is not the proper kind of stuff out of which to make a United States Senator. Americans tike a man to be a good fighter, but Mills seems to be a milksop.

Secretary Elkins's Democratic Boys. New York Iresa

Secretary Elkins has three boys. They are all intense Democrats. During the campaign of 1884, when their father was the principal figure in the management of Mr. Blaine's campaign, spending day and night at headquarters, his visits to his home were not numerous and he was always greeted by the little fellows with cheers for Mr. Cleveland. Two of the boys were old enough to have some idea of the situation andthey refused to witness the hig Blaine parade, but what was Mr. Elkins's astonish. ment on going home on the night of the big Cleveland parade to find the two boys leaning out of their windows of their room on the top floor with torches and flags in their hands. Their grandfathers on both sides of the family are Democrats, and they presumed they had a right to oppose their father on that account.

Failed to Obey Orders.

Hartford Courant At its recent Indianapolis meeting the upreme Council of the Farmers' Alliance instructed the brethren who are members of the present Congress not to go into either of the old party caucuses, and not to vote for any candidate for Speaker whom they didn't know to be a good Ocala platform man. We observe that several Alliance Congressmen from Georgia disobeyed the instruction in both points, going into the Democratic caucus and voting there and afterward in the House for Judge Crisp.

But Will He Be Happy Then?